## Threats, Opportunities, & the Risk Process

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# Agenda

- Risk Management Standards
- Risk Management Process
  - Plan
  - Identify
  - Analyze & Evaluate
  - Plan & Implement Responses
  - Monitor
- Questions

# **Risk Management Standards**









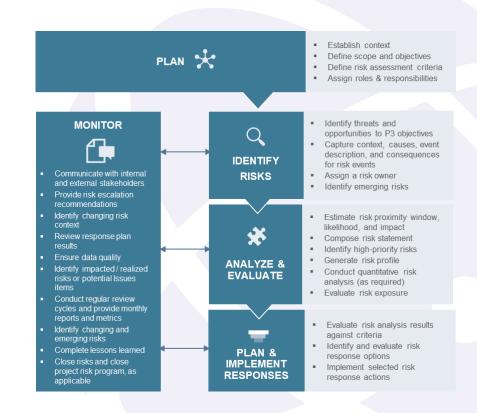
## Risk Management (RM)

### The purpose of RM is to:

- Increase the likelihood and relevant potential consequences of positive events (opportunities), and
- Decrease the likelihood and relevant potential consequences of negative events (threats).

#### Key Factors of Risk Management:

- Flexible
- Customizable
- Comprehensive
- Scalable



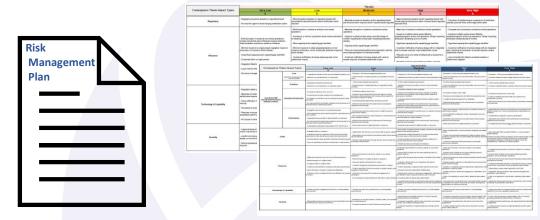
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## Step 1: Plan

Internal & External Context: internal governance, customer expectation, contract requirements, regional environment, external stakeholders, competition, etc.

<u>Risk Criteria</u>: Consequence dimensions, rating scheme, risk matrix

<u>Scope & Objectives</u>: The objectives must be clearly identified, defined, understood, and communicated before the risk management process can be applied



	Opportunities					Threats			
25	24	22	19	14	6	13	20	23	25
		18	16	12	4	10	17	21	24
	17	15	11	9	3	8	15	18	22
13	10	8	7	5	2	7	11	16	19
6	4	3	2	1	1	5	9	12	14
	High	Moderate	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Very High	В	C	D	E	E	D	C	В	A

# **Step 2: Identify Risks**

## Facilitated Risk Workshops

Timing and number of workshops

- Scope of the workshop (program, portfolio, procurement, engineering, technology,

etc.)

- Participants

**Document Reviews** 

Risk Checklists

**Expert Consultations** 

Known-Unknown (Classic Risk)  There is knowledge to identify probability and impact.	Known-Known (Facts and Requirements)  Managed as part of scope.  Not a Risk
Unknown-Unknown (Emergent Risk)	Unknown-Known (Hidden Fact)
Knowledge does not exist within the sphere of influence.	Knowledge exists in the community but not with the entity working on the endeavor.

Our focus will be the light blue square – the *Known-Unknown* 

Level of Understanding

## **Step 3: Analyze & Evaluate Risks**

#### **Qualitative Data**

- Descriptive
- · Relates to words or language
- Subjective i.e. open to interpretation
- · Data is observed, not measured
- Semi-structured or unstructured data collection methods; flexible process

Qualitative risk analysis—a textual description of the likelihood of the risk and its consequences to help make informed project decisions concerning risk. This can be done in an entirely free-text way in description fields.

#### **Semi-Quantitative Data**

- · Mixture of descriptive and measurable data
- Relates to number ranges
- Semi-subjective i.e. some information is available but not enough for quantitative analysis
- Semi-structured data collection from workshops, interviews, document reviews

Semi-quantitative risk analysis preferred method to conduct a risk analysis.

#### **Quantitative Data**

- Countable or measurable
- Relates to numbers
- · Factual i.e. fixed values
- Data can accurately be measured
- Structured data collection requiring significant time and resources

Quantitative risk analysis—applies a mathematical technique such as Monte Carlo simulation to combine the cost or schedule consequences of several risks. It is normally used to provide project leadership with a view of the complete risk profile across the project.

## **Step 4: Plan & Implement Responses**



### **Threat Handling Strategies**

- Avoid
- Transfer/Share
- Mitigate
- Accept

## **Opportunity Handling Strategies**

- Exploit
- Share
- Enhance
- Accept

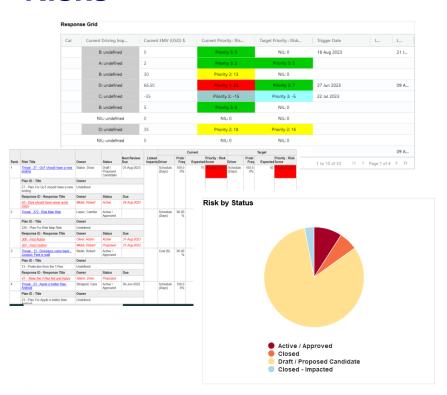
# Plan & Implement Responses: Risk Response Effectiveness

Risk Response Effectiveness Rating	Definition			
Ineffective	- Significant weakness or ineffectiveness in response (incl. any controls) identified; this may mean that:  • Response will not materially improve the risk position.  • Required controls are not in place or are ineffective.			
Needs Improvement	Response provides partial coverage of causes and sources of uncertainty and is expected to deliver a moderate improvement in the risk once completed.     Implementation of responses (including controls) is not going to plan or is not having the intended effect.			
Established	Response should provide significant benefit (i.e., threat is reduced, or opportunity is achieved) in addressing the risk, covering all identified causes and sources of uncertainty.  Minor improvements are required to respond and adapt to the latest understanding of the risk, or additional assurance evidence is required to demonstrate that controls are working as intended.			
Effective	<ul> <li>Response provides significant benefit (i.e., threat is reduced, or opportunity is achieved) in addressing the risk, covering all identified causes and sources of uncertainty.</li> <li>Assurance evidence demonstrates that controls are working as intended.</li> </ul>			
Insufficient Data	- More information required to assess whether the planned response (including any controls) will be effective and is being implemented as planned.			

# **Step 5: Monitor: Monitor & Review**

Activity Timeline	Activity			
Monthly	Risk Manager, Risk Owners, and other stakeholders update ris and evaluate response plans as required by risk review requirements.			
	Consider the potential for new/foreseen risks for review at the monthly risk meeting.			
	Risk Manager issues reports and metrics for the monthly risk review meeting.			
Quarterly	Conduct a full review of the risk register and RM program effectiveness review.			
Semi-Annually	Conduct risk identification workshop(s) with relevant stakeholders.			
	Conduct a health check of the risk process, initiated by Management.			
Annually	Management, Risk Manager, and Risk Owners conduct a review of the complete risk registers, results reported to relevant stakeholders.			

# Step 5: Monitor: Reports, Metrics, Changing & Emerging Risks



## **Changing & Emerging Risks:**

- Continual surveillance for emerging risks and changes in existing risks
- Recurring risk workshops
- Revised assessments for changes in risk status

## **Questions?**

Risk 120: Sunday NFL games are canceled causing families to have to Risk 1: Indecisiveness

spend time together

Risk 120: Tik-Tok app crashes for 6 hours causing mass panic among teens and influencers

Risk 185: Car turns into Optimus Prime or other Transformer leading to invalidation of car insurance

Risk 237: Aliens escape from Area 51 and implement mind control technology

Risk 2: Over analysis

Risk 3: Cluelessness

Risk 4:

I don't understand these risks

That's risk  $n_{umber}$ t<sub>wenty-eight</sub>

Risk 72: Teen listens to parent's advice and graduates magna cum laude



Risk 48: "It's a Small World" plays on repeat causing a shortage of noise cancelling headphones